

War Approaching Climax?

Mood of Expectancy Grips Hanoi Diplomatic Community

By Anthony Lewis

HANOI, May 25 (NYT).—The mood in Hanoi's small diplomatic community this week is a strange one: It is a little like being in the quiet of a storm center.

There is general belief that the long war is approaching a climax. There are new battles in the South, President Nixon is in Moscow and people talk of the possibility of new peace moves. But in Hanoi the diplomats just wait. They listen to the radio to find out what's happening in Hue or Moscow.

The immediate subject of concern is whether the United States will drastically intensify the

bombing, including major attacks on Hanoi. Rumors of that possibility vie with reports of a possible understanding between Mr. Nixon and the Russians that the United States will not escalate the bombing further during the summit.

Evacuations of Citizens

Preparations are apparently continuing against the possibility of even heavier bombing. Evacuation of Hanoi civilians goes on and some East European technicians have been advised to leave.

But yesterday the most experienced Western observer in Hanoi, a non-Communist diplomat, expressed concern when he heard of a White House official's account of asserted troubles in North Vietnam. He was concerned, he said, "if responsible decisions are taken on the basis of such nonsensical reports."

Maj. Gen. Alexander M. Haig Jr. said Monday in Washington that morale and the political structure here were strained with food shortages appearing and prostitution growing. In a White House background briefing, he told some correspondents that the North Vietnamese leadership was split on the war.

The reference to prostitution was especially puzzling to the senior Western diplomat and other observers here. To foreigners North Vietnamese society seems notably puritanical.

Food shortages could appear if the American effort to cut off supplies is effective over a long haul. North Vietnam imports wheat and some rice among staples.

French-Style Restaurant

But it is impossible, at least for outsiders, to detect any hardship now. Cheap cafes and restaurants are still functioning in Hanoi. At a French-style restaurant last night, pâté sandwiches on French rolls were being sold from a small table at the door.

Much of Hanoi's population has been evacuated, so the situation here may not prove much. But peasants with baskets of vegetables still sell their wares on the streets.

This correspondent has traveled to country villages in the last two days. Of course it is difficult to make an appraisal on such visits, but there was not the slightest sign of a food shortage or a strain in morale.

50-Mile Bicycle Trips In Hanoi people commonly speak of traveling 50 miles by bicycle to visit evacuated children or families. Again an outsider's intuition is limited, but there is no apparent sense of complaint about such hardships.

As for the political structure or leadership of the Communist party, neither the foreigner here nor, evidently the mass of the people know much if anything about their thinking until it is made public. But it would be a drastic change if the structure fell apart now after holding up under years of war.

Hanoi Official Views War Near A Crucial Stage

HANOI, May 25 (NYT).—A leading member of North Vietnam's Communist party politburo, Truong Chinh, was reported to have said that the war was "reaching the crucial stage."

"The bigger the enemy suffers," he said, "the more frenzied he will become. We are resolved to make all sacrifices and overcome all difficulties and fight on till complete victory."

The uncompromising tone of his remarks and the reference to further sacrifices both fit with what lesser officials have been saying to Westerners here lately. This is that they expect even heavier American bombing but will go on fighting.

The speech, given at a recent meeting, was reported in the party daily, Ham Da.

President Nixon's mining of North Vietnamese ports and increased bombing, Truong Chinh said, showed no strength but "weariness, embarrassment and fright" before the heavy setbacks of the United States puppets in South Vietnam and the danger of collapse of Vietnamization.

Saboteurs Cut Airport In Kontum

100 Seize Houses Amid Heavy Shelling

(Continued from Page 1)

down over the North, with one pilot missing, a spokesman said. South Vietnamese troops trying to relieve the besieged city of An Loc 60 miles north of Saigon were still stalled within a mile of their objective, U.S. military sources said. The relief forces had a few skirmishes, but were held up mainly by the threat of enemy artillery, which controls the approaches to An Loc. Enemy gunners fired 700 more rounds of artillery into the devastated city.

B-52 bombers flew five raids 40 miles northeast of Saigon, striking a suspected enemy regiment on the border of Binh Duong and Long Khanh Provinces, the U.S. command said. Enemy troops continued to increase their activity in Phuoc Tuy Province farther east of Saigon. Security in Phuoc Tuy, considered a pacified province until Australian troops withdrew from there last year, has deteriorated sharply over the last month.

Enemy guerrillas blew up a span of a bridge six miles north of Da Nang on the highway to Hue. Traffic was blocked for the day.

In the populous Mekong Delta, Saigon forces said that they had pushed North Vietnamese troops out of the cement plant at Kien Luong on the Gulf of Siam, killing 49 of the enemy while losing six killed and 23 wounded. The government troops, backed by heavy air strikes, have been trying to recapture the factory and town of Kien Luong for more than a week.

In the fighting at Kontum, the North Vietnamese saboteurs infiltrated at night past Montagnard militiamen guarding the southeastern sector of the city. Although the Montagnards, aboriginal people who used to live in the mountains outside the city, are considered excellent soldiers, a U.S. adviser there said, "Somebody went to sleep on the job."

The Montagnards fight best in defense of their own villages and it is possible that their heart was not in the battle for Kontum, the adviser suggested.

About 6,000 members of the Montagnard troops' families are the only civilians left in Kontum. They have been kept there under order of the province chief, who hoped in this way to encourage the Montagnards to fight, reliable sources say.

About half of the enemy guerrillas were killed or driven out of the city during the day, Mr. Vann reported, but the rest clung to sniper positions inside houses near the airfield. North Vietnamese gunners fired nearly 1,000 rounds into Kontum today, the heaviest bombardment of the city in the current offensive, which began March 30.

Mr. Vann said it was uncertain whether the assault was a prelude to the expected all-out attack on Kontum, or whether it was simply a probe to test the city's defenses.

The airfield had been used to bring in supplies. The only road south from Kontum has been cut off by the enemy in the last two weeks and planes could land only at night since rockets made daytime use of the airfield too dangerous. Kontum's defenses are said to be in good order.

U.S. Losses Reported

HONG KONG, May 25 (Reuters).—North Vietnam said today that more than 100 U.S. planes have been shot down in the last 33 days.

The official newspaper Nhan Dan, in an editorial broadcast by the Hanoi radio, added that on Tuesday alone, 10 U.S. planes were shot down over the North.

Cut Reported

WASHINGTON, May 25 (Reuters).—U.S. bomber attacks on roads and rail lines in North Vietnam have substantially reduced the flow of military supplies from China, the State Department said today.

A spokesman, Charles Bray, said, all the evidence indicated a back-up, and perhaps a significant cut-back, in China's military supplies for North Vietnam.

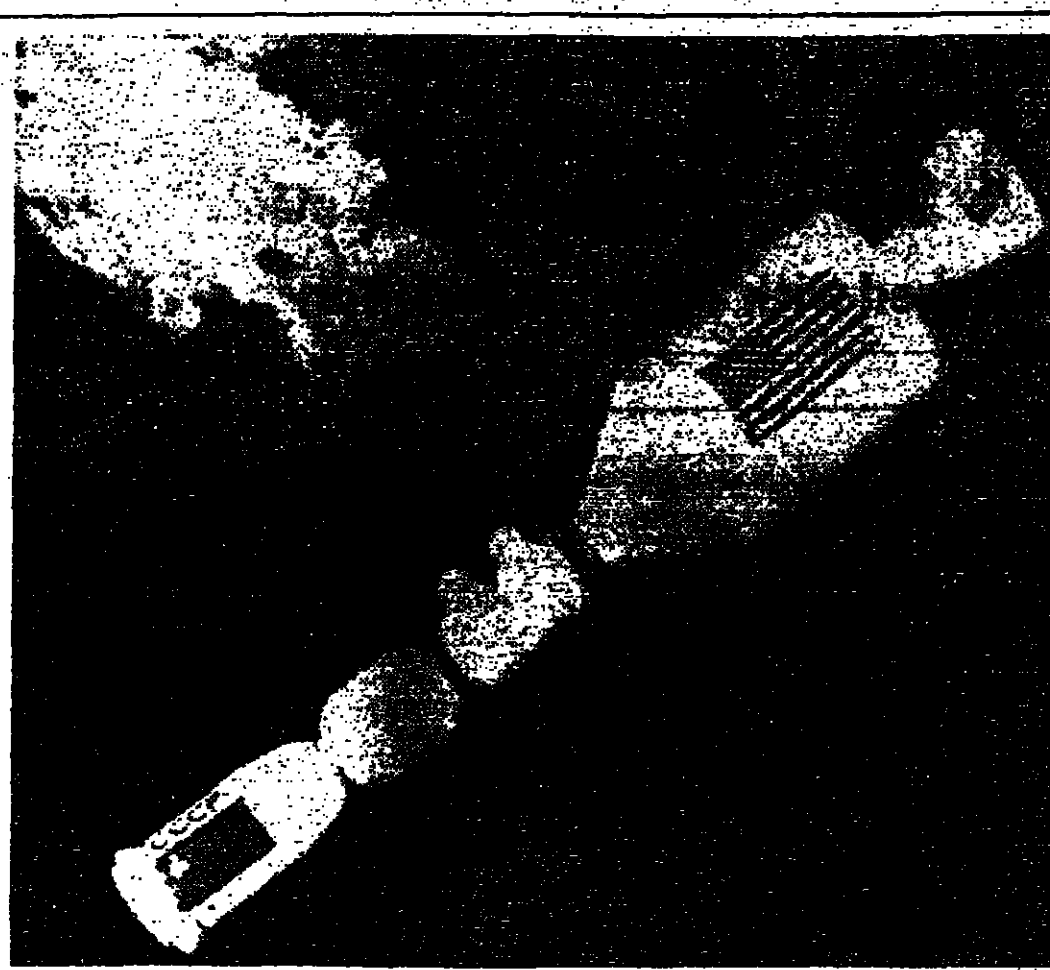
While the mining of North Vietnamese harbors has been totally effective in cutting off supplies by sea, he continued, the North Vietnamese have always received the bulk of their heavy military equipment from the Soviet Union by rail through China.

100 Demonstrators Seized in Washington

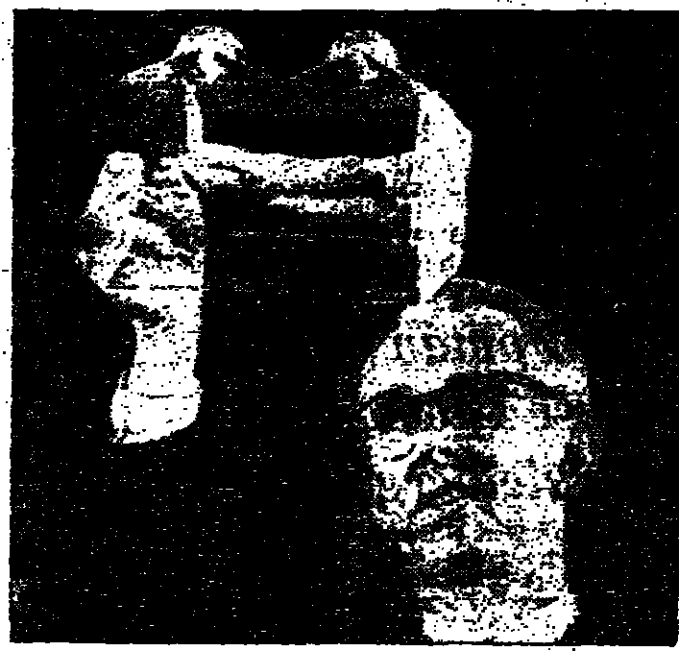
WASHINGTON, May 25 (Reuters).—Police arrested about 100 persons, including folk singer Judy Collins, who sat down outside the House of Representatives yesterday demanding that Congress legislate an immediate end to U.S. involvement in Vietnam.

Police started making arrests after the group refused to obey an order to move when the House adjourned in the afternoon. This is the third time in four days that groups of anti-war demonstrators have been arrested in the capital.

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SPACE LINK—NASA illustration (above) shows how Apollo spacecraft and Soviet Soyuz will link up in 1975. Connection is possible by using docking module between the two crafts.



AP and UPI. DOKING MODULE—NASA illustration (above) shows how Apollo spacecraft and Soviet Soyuz will link up in 1975. Connection is possible by using docking module between the two crafts. Docking module is an airlock area with two protruding tanks for pressurization, permitting transfer of crews. Dr. James Fletcher of NASA (right) holds model of the airlock.

First Facility for Rescues Aloft

Soviet-U.S. Linkup Will Aid Space Safety

By Harold M. Schmeck Jr.

WASHINGTON, May 25 (NYT).—In their agreement on a docking of spacecraft in 1975, the United States and the Soviet Union have taken an important step toward a means of handling an emergency rescue in space, something both nations have always lacked.

Nixon and Russian Leaders Negotiate for Trade Increase

(Continued from Page 1)

both sides are still hopeful of obtaining an agreement under which the United States would export large amounts of grain to the Soviet Union, as well as a general statement of principles committing both sides to more detailed negotiations on a new trade relationship.

One possible element of such an interim agreement, officials have said, would be a joint U.S.-Soviet commission.

These same officials have hinted that John B. Connally, the

former secretary of the treasury, might be asked by Mr. Nixon to head such a commission.

Companions at Bell

Mr. Nixon was accompanied to the ball by Mrs. Brezhnev, President Podgorniy, Premier Kosygin and other Soviet officials. All were in the official box when the incident involving the Vietnam protester occurred.

There were conflicting versions of what happened. Most American reporters, seated below in the orchestra, thought she had yelled, in English spoken with a Russian accent, "Freedom to Vietnam."

An Italian reporter seated near the girl, however, testified she said, "Via dal Vietnam," which in Italian means "Get out of Vietnam."

Laird Planning Shifts to Aid U.S. Combat Strength

HEIDELBERG, Germany, May 25 (AP).—Secretary of Defense Melvin R. Laird has announced steps to beef up the combat capability of U.S. forces in Europe without increasing total manpower, the Army said today.

The combat capability will be strengthened by the addition of two tank battalions, two attack helicopter companies, an airborne battalion combat team and a Chaperon-Vulcan air defense battalion, the Army said.

Four support headquarters are due for elimination to provide reinforcement of front-line units and to supply manpower for the new units scheduled to be added, the Army stated.

The units slated for elimination were listed as the combat support command of the U.S. Army Europe and Seventh Army in Heidelberg, the European office of the Army Materiel Command at Zweibrücken, a support command at Pirmasens and the management information system support agency at Karlsruhe.

The Army said that Mr. Laird announced Wednesday that the reorganization in Europe would be completed by July, 1975.

Oil Tankers' Mock Crash

PLYMOUTH, England, May 25 (AP).—Two oil tankers staged a mock collision in the English Channel today in a massive exercise against sea disaster and pollution. All Plymouth's emergency services—hospitals, police, fireboats and coastguards—joined with the Royal Navy and Air Force in simulated rescue and cleanup operations.

Details of the planned rendezvous and docking mission in 1975, as disclosed here by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, are different from the outline that had generally been expected.

It had been assumed that a U.S. Apollo spacecraft and a Soviet Soyuz would each dock with the Russians' big cylindrical space station, called Salyut, and that the crews would meet inside the space station.

The plan that has been agreed upon calls for a direct docking between the Apollo and the Soyuz with no Salyut involved. Officials of the space agency said at a briefing here that their Soviet counterparts considered the mission too technically complicated for the first effort, although it could be achieved.

It would have been necessary to equip the space station with two docking parts: one for the American craft, the other for the Soyuz. There was also some concern over the stability in orbit of such a complex three-unit assemblage.

Transfer System

To carry out the present plan, the United States will develop and build a docking module—a cylinder 10 feet long and five feet in diameter that will serve both as an airlock and as a transfer corridor between the two spacecraft.

James C. Fletcher, administrator of the space agency, said today that it would take two years to develop the docking module and further time to train crews for the joint mission. That accounts for the 1975 date, Mr. Fletcher said, the mission would be flown "about 1975," leaving some room for change of plans in case more time is needed.

Docking equipment is necessary to permit two spacecraft to join together. The equipment being developed now will permit either of the two craft to be the active initiator of the docking process. An arrangement of this sort evidently will be standard on U.S. space vehicles, including the space shuttle, after 1975.

The airlock feature is necessary specifically for the proposed Apollo-Soyuz mission because of a major difference in the cabin atmosphere of the two spacecraft.

Nitrogen Is Difference In orbit, the Apollo atmosphere is virtually pure oxygen at a pressure of five pounds per square inch, while the Soviet craft uses a mixture of nitrogen and oxygen at normal sea-level pressure, about 15 pounds per square inch.

An airlock is an intermediate chamber that can be sealed at each end. In the mission plan, the Americans would enter it from Apollo and would then adjust the airlock atmosphere to conform to the Russian side before proceeding into the other spacecraft.

Adjustment back to the Apollo atmosphere would be necessary on the return journey. This would be a lengthy process because the astronauts would need time to adjust to the pressure and atmospheric content.

This problem would not exist with later U.S. spacecraft because the vehicles will also use the two-gas mixture at sea-level pressure.

News Analysis

Nixon and Brezhnev Agree On Importance of Agreement

By Murray Marder

MOSCOW, May 25 (WP).—President Nixon and Leonid I. Brezhnev already have reached what they evidently regard as the most important outcome of their conference here: the determination to proclaim it a significant success.

The two leaders decided only three days into their week-long talks to accentuate the positive and to de-emphasize, at least for the purposes of this meeting, the thorniest international issues between them. If this basic approach is sustained, the war in Vietnam and the continuing Arab-Israeli crisis will be given only limited mention in the results of these talks.

Instead, the United States and the Soviet Union will emphasize the subject on which they do agree: that there should be greater cooperation between Washington and Moscow.

Beyond the two agreements on the environment and health announced Tuesday, the two agreements on space and scientific cooperation announced yesterday and the agreement of reducing the risk of incidents at sea announced today, there will come the beginning of a new pattern of trade and the most important agreement, one to limit strategic nuclear arms.

Vague Reference Likely In addition, according to conference sources, Mr. Nixon and Mr. Brezhnev will decide to proceed with plans for a European security conference and will make a vague reference to future consultation on reducing military forces in Europe.

The fact that some of these agreements were negotiated earlier and reserved for formal announcement here does not appear to be causing any official discomfort for either party.

On the contrary, U.S. and Soviet diplomats contend that it is more important to their long-range purposes to demonstrate that the two powers can deliver on diplomatic expectations than to gamble on dramatic successes or failures. This stand, however, is not foreclosing speculation that Mr. Nixon and Mr. Brezhnev are attempting to produce some surprise to dramatize their ability to agree.

Although no official will say so publicly, the objective in this conference is as much to achieve a psychological impact by the number of agreements reached as it is to make substantive diplomatic gains. The two objectives, diplomats say, are mutually reinforcing.

Ingrained Attitude Sought By conditioning the bureaucracy, and the public, of both countries to accept the principle of expanding cooperation between Washington and Moscow, the habit of reaching for alternatives to physical confrontation in time of crisis can become ingrained, strategists believe. This is expected to be made clear in a declaration of principles for U.S.-Soviet cooperation.

The Soviet Union has joined the United States in this cumulative effort with a set that has many veteran diplomats.

Once the Soviet Union has the difficult decision to make with the talks despite the mining of North Vietnamese harbors, the Soviet leadership felt obliged to decide to its people that it was the wise choice.

"This decision did cause considerable puzzlement to our people, which requires explanation," one Soviet source acknowledged.

As a result, the announcement of each agreement with the United States is being hailed only for Soviet interests, in for "the whole of mankind" "the cause of world understanding."

In the process, the Soviet Union is not only portraying its country as a place where above national interest, it is doing something of value for its global objectives.

While the Soviet Union is to demonstrate through its conference that it holds a part of the world in a bipolar world, the States seeks a more solid relationship to sustain its own opening to China.

To pursue this position, pending ties with both the United States and China, many diplomats believe that the Soviet Union is likely to seek some early agreements with China. But in Indochina, the pending decision of the Taiwan question, the lack of formal diplomatic relations between Washington and Peking all impede the process.

Jackson Asserts Russia Has 50-Megaton Missile Ready

WASHINGTON, May 25 (AP).—Sen. Henry M. Jackson said yesterday that the Soviet Union has built a new missile which "would have a yield of 50 megatons plus."

This would be the equivalent of 50 million tons of TNT and be twice the size of the present largest Soviet missile, the 25-megaton SS-9.

The largest U.S. ICBM is the Minuteman, rated at about two megatons.

"The missile has not been fully tested, but the missile is deployable. They will be deploying them this year," he said.

Sen. Jackson, a member of the Armed Services Committee and the congressional Joint Atomic Energy Committee, was interviewed on television.

Sen. Jackson, who keeps in close touch with weapons developments, recalled that he had disclosed publicly a year ago that the Soviet Union was digging large holes that could be used for missile launchers.

Attention since then has focused on 25 large holes in the Soviet missile site area.

"The size of the hole and certain new techniques that they have developed leave no doubt now on the part of our experts that it is not less than 50 megatons," he said.

"They will be deploying them this year... I don't think there is any doubt about that, because you would not have the holes moved as they are in the holes where they are" if the weapon itself were not ready for early deployment, he said.

The Washington Democrat said the only effective use for such a huge Soviet weapon would be against hardened U.S. Minuteman sites.

The SS-9 SS-9 missiles also are believed by U.S. military specialists to be targeted for knocking out Minuteman missiles.

"What is most disturbing," he said, "is that the Russians can go back to those 25 and double the yield to those missiles, the SS-9s."

He said that the destructive power of the SS-9s and of 25 of the new 50-megaton missiles taken together, would more than double the total explosive power

WEATHER

	C	F
ALGERIA	19	66 Sunny
AMSTERDAM	18	64 Partly
ANKARA	18	64 Partly
ATHENS	26	79 Partly
BEIRUT	22	72 Very c
BELGRADE	20	68 Partly
BERLIN	16	61 Cloudy
BIRMINGHAM	17	63 Cloudy
BOMBAY	25	77 Sunny
BUDAPEST	21	70 Partly
CAIRO	21	70 Partly
CASABLANCA	16	61 Partly
COPENHAGEN	15	59 Partly
COXFORD	21	70 Partly
DUBLIN	18	64 Partly
EDINBURGH	13	55 Cloudy
FLORENCE	20	68 Partly
FRANKFURT	20	68 Partly
GENEVA	22	72 Cloudy
HELSINKI	17	63 Partly
HONG KONG	22	72 Partly
LAS PALMAS	23	73 Partly
LONDON	20	68 Partly
LYON	18	64 Partly
MILAN	23	73 Partly
MOSCOW	15	59 Sunny
MUMBAI	25	77 Sunny
NEW YORK	16	61 Sunny
NICE	20	68 Partly
OSLO	15	59 Partly
PARIS	18	64 Partly
ROME	19	66 Partly
STOCKHOLM	13	55 Partly
TOKYO	22	72 Partly
VIENNA	21	70 Partly
WASHINGTON	19	66 Partly
WATSON	21	70 Partly
ZURICH	21	70 Partly

(U.S. Canadian temperatures at 1700 GMT, others at 1200 GMT)

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100 Demonstrators Seized in Washington

WASHINGTON, May 25 (Reuters).—Police arrested about 100 persons, including folk singer Judy Collins, who sat down outside the House of Representatives yesterday demanding that Congress legislate an immediate end to U.S. involvement in Vietnam.

Police started making arrests after the group refused to obey an order to move when the House adjourned in the afternoon. This is the third time in four days that groups of anti-war demonstrators have been arrested in the capital.

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Iran Army Executes 5 Convicted Guerrillas

TEHRAN, May 25 (Reuters).—An army firing squad today executed five guerrillas convicted of murder, anti-state activities, kidnapping and hijacking, the government said.

The shah had commuted to life imprisonment the sentence of 10 other guerrillas who had been convicted by a military court on similar charges, the announcement said. Today's execution brought to 28 the guerrillas executed in Iran this year.

Oil Tankers' Mock Crash

PLYMOUTH, England, May 25 (AP).—Two oil tankers staged a mock collision in the English Channel today in a massive exercise against sea disaster and pollution. All Plymouth's emergency services—hospitals, police, fireboats and coastguards—joined with the Royal Navy and Air Force in simulated rescue and cleanup operations.

(U.S. Canadian temperatures at 1700 GMT, others at 1200 GMT)

Wallace Agrees to Back Nominee

YON, May 25 (AP).—Gov. Wallace has agreed to back the nomination of a public committee to study the state's economy, a move that would support the party's presidential campaign.

Gov. Wallace, speaking at the National Press Club, said only "good faith" would prevent Gov. Wallace from defecting and launching a third-party presidential movement if his bid for the Democratic nomination fails.

Gov. Wallace is expected to attend the convention at Miami Beach in July, even though he probably will be bedridden for three to five more weeks.

"I feel pretty good for a man who got shot four or five times," he told reporters in his hospital room yesterday. "It will take time to get over."

But he made it clear that when he said there wouldn't be any more speeches he didn't mean there wouldn't be any more campaign.

After he told three network reporters yesterday that "there won't be any more speeches for you fellows," the Alabama presidential candidate called two of the reporters back to deliver a postscript.

"What I meant was," he said, "I am just sorry it had to happen. The campaign is not over or anything like that. Why, I ran second in Oregon without even going out there."

Today, Gov. Wallace underwent minor surgery to relieve abdominal pain caused by an accumulation of fluids beneath the skin in the area where he underwent surgery for bullet wounds last week. The governor showed immediate improvement and marked reduction in abdominal pain, the hospital said.

Meanwhile, the hospital reported that a number of bomb threats have been received since Gov. Wallace entered 10 days ago. Most of the threats, made in anonymous telephone calls, have implied that an explosive device has been hidden in the building. But the hospital spokesman said nothing had been found.



VISITING HOURS—Angela Davis (right) and friend leaving Santa Clara County Court House Wednesday in San Jose, Calif., after Miss Davis visited Fleeta Drumgo and John Cluchette, the two surviving "Soledad Brothers."

Angela Davis Defense Rests Without Her Taking Stand

By Philip Hager

SAN JOSE, Calif., May 25.—The defense rested its case yesterday in the murder, kidnapping and conspiracy trial of Angela Davis without calling the 28-year-old defendant to the witness stand.

Her lawyers completed what they had said would be an "abbreviated defense" after presenting only 11 witnesses—including Fleeta Drumgo, one of three black convicts known as the Soledad Brothers.

Drumgo testified for less than 15 minutes, denying any knowledge of a plot to free the Soledad Brothers that led to the Marin County Civic Center kidnapping attempt of Aug. 7, 1970, in which Miss Davis is charged.

After attorney Leo Branton Jr. announced in late afternoon that the defense had concluded its presentation, Judge Richard E. Arnesen dismissed the jury until tomorrow, when the prosecution is expected to call rebuttal witnesses.

The judge said he hoped final arguments by attorneys would begin Tuesday.

While she did not testify, Miss Davis, acting as her own counsel, had declared her innocence in an opening statement to the jury.

Purchase Acknowledged
She acknowledged that she did purchase the four weapons the state asserted were used by the kidnapers Aug. 7, including a 12-gauge shotgun that killed Judge Harold J. Haley, one of four persons who died that day. But she said she had no knowledge of any plot leading to the incident and that she did not provide the guns for any criminal purpose.

Defense witnesses gave testimony that conflicted directly with the prosecution's allegation of her whereabouts and associations in the week before Aug. 7. One described her as appearing shocked when she heard news of the incident in a phone call from a friend nearly 12 hours after it had occurred. Another said Miss Davis had not learned that three of the guns she bought were missing until the morning after the episode.

The defense called Drumgo in an attempt to refute the prosecution's contention the kidnapers took hostages with the aim of forcing the release of the Soledad Brothers.

A lawyer for Harold Potts, 25, told a Circuit Court judge that the United States has violated, by withholding promised land, a peace treaty with the Chippewa signed in the 1830s. Therefore the Indians consider that a state of war exists, the lawyer stated.

The attorney, Richard Halprin, said Mr. Potts is not a U.S. citizen and is entitled to belligerent status "like any citizen of a country that is at war with the United States."

International law should prohibit Mr. Potts from being charged with arson, Mr. Halprin said.

Judge Saul Eylon did not dismiss the charges but did not preclude use of the belligerency argument during the trial. The prosecution contended that Mr. Potts is a citizen, given that status by the treaty. The case is scheduled to go before a jury June 5.

Mr. Potts was arrested July 1 during a confrontation between Indian activists and police at a lakefront park. The Indians had occupied the buildings of an abandoned Nike missile site to dramatize allegedly poor housing conditions for Indians.

The Indians barricaded the gate and threw firebombs. A yacht in a nearby harbor was set afire. A dozen Indians were arrested.

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Convulsions Of Dying Star Are Observed

Process May Explain
Birth of Pulsars

PASADENA, Calif., May 25 (AP).—Astronomers have discovered the brightest exploding star observed in 35 years and alerted observatories around the world to watch its fiery convulsions of death.

They hope that the unique observations will unravel puzzles about the still poorly understood process through which a star burns up its nuclear fuel, collapses, explodes and then becomes one of the strange pulsars that emit regular bursts of radio energy.

"This may turn out in the next two years to be one of the most studied objects in astronomy," Charles Kowal, a member of the staff at the Hale Observatories of the California Institute of Technology, said yesterday.

60 Billion Billion Miles
Mr. Kowal first observed the exploding star, called a supernova, May 13 in a photographic plate of a galaxy in the constellation Centaurus, 60 billion billion miles from earth. It was so bright on the plate he thought an asteroid just a few million miles from earth might have been passing across the field of view of the Hale telescope atop Mt. Palomar, southeast of Pasadena.

"Whatever it was, it sure leaped out at me," he said in an interview.

Two nights later, the astronomers trained a larger Palomar telescope on the galaxy and confirmed that they were seeing an exploding star.

Research Tools
Exploding stars are observed several times a year. But until now, they've always been too distant to be valuable research tools.

Scientists don't agree on the minute details of a supernova, but what happens generally is this:

A star about four times as large as our sun burns up its nuclear fuel of helium and hydrogen. This causes it to collapse into a superdense object. The collapse sets off the explosion, causing the star to flare up a million times brighter than before.

The explosion may wane in a few weeks and the supernova remnant then becomes a pulsar, one of the strange objects discovered in the mid-1960s that emit regularly timed bursts of radio energy.

Outer Solar System
LOS ANGELES, May 25 (AP).—Pioneer-10, the spacecraft bound for Jupiter, passed beyond the orbit of Mars today to become the first spacecraft to push into the outer solar system.

U.S. Birth Rate Even Lower in 1st 1972 Quarter

WASHINGTON, May 25 (NYT).—The U.S. birth rate, which dropped sharply in 1971, plunged even faster during the first three months of 1972, according to new federal vital statistics.

The rate now stands at the lowest level since full record-keeping began in 1917—lower than in the Depression years.

For the first quarter of 1972, the rate is so low that it probably means the nation has for the first time in history reached a "replacement level" of population growth.

This is far from zero population growth, the goal of the national "ZPG" movement. For ZPG to occur, families would have the average about two children, not for one quarter but some 70 years. Demographers who measure such changes, not in years but generations, are sure the downward trend will go up again long before. They cite the potential population growth inherent in the growing number of women now entering the child-bearing years of 15 to 44.

French Zip-Code

PARIS, May 25 (AP).—France has begun a publicity campaign to introduce its own five-figure zip-code system for mailing addresses. The first two figures designate the department of France and the other three the post office nearest the addressee.

In First Quarter of 1972

U.S. Air Hijack Drive Netted 800 Arrests; Half Had Arms

By Bart Barnes

WASHINGTON, May 25 (WP).—About 800 persons, half of them armed, were arrested at U.S. airports during the first quarter of 1972 as a result of efforts to screen potential hijackers before boarding.

James Murphy, head of the security program, added that another 3,000 had been kept from boarding on grounds of suspicion.

Mr. Murphy's comments came

Dallas Hijacker Gives Up Quietly To Police Chief

DALLAS, May 25 (Reuters).—A man who held a young woman hostage at Dallas airport and demanded a plane be put at his disposal surrendered quietly today after being driven to the office of the city's police chief.

An assistant police chief took the man and his hostage to the Police Chief Frank Dymally's office in City Hall. All the time, the man who has not yet been identified, held a .32-caliber pistol on the hostage.

After a few minutes, Chief Dymally emerged from his office and announced: "We have him under control. He has surrendered his gun."

Police said they were still trying to decide what charges would be laid against the man, who had driven his car onto an airport runway and parked it under the wing of a plane for five hours.

When it became apparent that airport authorities would not give him the Boeing-707 he wanted, he had requested a confrontation with Chief Dymally. Chief Dymally agreed to drive him to City Hall after saying they would not try to disarm him.

The airport had been swarming with local and state police and FBI agents. No attempt was made to fire at the man, apparently for fear of harming the woman, who was handcuffed to him.

He took her hostage while holding up a grocery shop in Waco, 70 miles south of Dallas.

Joke About Bomb Costs Passenger \$500, Probation

OKLAHOMA CITY, May 25 (AP).—A Shawnee, Okla., man who said he was joking with his brother-in-law about carrying a bomb was fined \$500, given a six-month suspended sentence and put on probation for a year after an incident at Will Rogers World Airport.

The charge against Harold D. Downey Jr., 30, was "impairing false information about a bomb."

The incident began when Mr. Downey's brother-in-law, James A. Hudson, told airport officials he had a shotgun in one of his bags. Officers inspected it and found the gun properly broken down for transportation.

"You told them about the shotgun, did you tell them about the bomb in the other one?" Mr. Downey said.

"We were all more or less horsing around and joking," he told the judge. "It popped right out of my head."

Ammunition Plant Blasts Kill 5 Women

KILN, Miss., May 25 (AP).—Five women were killed yesterday in a series of explosions at an ammunition-manufacturing plant. One survivor described the day as a "nightmare Fourth of July." The plant employs 145 persons, mostly women. Six-shell flares and tracer bullets produced by the company were set off and sailed through the sky. They set fires in the grass and pine trees on the 20-acre plant site. The plant's safety supervisor said the first explosion occurred in a small building where five women were mixing chemicals to go into star flares. All five were killed.

Cosmos-491 Launched

MOSCOW, May 25 (AP).—The Soviet Union announced today it has launched the 491st satellite in its Cosmos space series.

Airlines Vow To Stamp Out Fare Cutting

Chiefs Also to End
Other Malpractices

By Victor Lusinski

GENEVA, May 25 (NYT).—Presidents or other chief executives of 64 of the world's major airlines pledged today to stamp out fare-cutting and other malpractices that have been plaguing their industry, a spokesman for the International Air Transport Association said tonight.

The presidents unanimously agreed to "tell all their staff to cease and desist" from the twisting and breaking of the 106-airline association's rules in the competition for passengers, the IATA spokesman told a news conference at the end of the one-day meeting.

The malpractices had become so widespread, according to the spokesman, that they represented a "disruption" of between \$300 million and \$500 million for the airlines on the North Atlantic route alone last year.

Such winking at rules as the selling of youth fares to "72-year-olds," special discounts for block sales to travel agents, the upgrading of passengers from economy to first class, the ignoring of date limits on return fares and not charging for excess luggage are some of the malpractices that the airline executives were said to have "resolved firmly to end."

However, in what the IATA spokesman described as a "think-tank operation," the air transport officials were said to have also mapped an action plan aimed at capturing their share of the mass travel market. This market has been largely taken over by the charter flights of the "supplemental" operators that do not fly regular schedules or fixed routes.

The regular airlines have themselves to blame for not recognizing earlier the growth of the mass market and for directing their appeals to a "luxury clientele," the spokesman for the association said.

But now, he added, the airlines had shown themselves at the meeting to be determined to no longer remain a "family grocer" type of operator but to restructure their fares in order to become the "supermarket" of the air travel industry.

Jordan War Games

AMMAN, May 25 (UPI).—King Hussein today personally directed large-scale ground and air military maneuvers held to mark Jordan's Independence and Army Day.

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Duke of Windsor Ailing

PARIS, May 25 (NYT).—An American doctor has arrived here to treat the Duke of Windsor, 78, who has been confined to his Paris home for some time from a serious throat condition, sources close to the duke and duchess said. The sources said that the duke is having difficulty eating.

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Quadrille
le Dix

Sanctions in War Plan Frees Danger

YON, May 25 (AP).—Judge John F. Dooling Brooklyn yesterday that Nixon's latest expansion of war in Vietnam does not constitute a presidential authority, added that the entire case had declined to state the reason. He said that the four would be presented to a federal grand jury for indictments on charges of unlawful possession and making of firearms and conspiracy to carry out objectives not permitted by law.

Through a spokesman, Mr. Kleindienst said that papers found with the four had detailed directions leading to the residence of the Soviet UN mission, a large wooded tract with a mansion on Long Island Sound, enclosed on three sides by spiked metal fences and patrolled by Soviet guards with dogs. The estate has been the scene of numerous anti-Soviet demonstrations by Jewish groups.

Also allegedly found with the four was a drawing of a "drive-way and gate similar in proportion to the driveway and gate at the Soviet mission and a master key for a code containing the words 'dynamic blasting caps, pistol, rifle and grenades.'"

Four Are Identified
MINNEOLA, N.Y., May 25 (AP).—The four, who were held without bail, were identified as Mark I. Binsky, 17, of Massapequa Park, N.Y.; David Levine, 19, of West Hempstead, N.Y.; Robert Fine, 25, of Brooklyn, and Ezra S. Gndol, 16, of Brooklyn.

In addition to the federal charges, they were accused in a local complaint of breaking into and entering the Jewish center.

These Seamen
Continue Strike
O, May 25 (Reuters).—160,000 striking seamen ordered today by their union to continue their 41-day strike until June 4 to back demands for more pay.

Original strike order expired yesterday. Since it began on May 14, the strike, longest in U.S. maritime history, has nearly 1,200 ships at sea.

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Little Man, What Now?

The steady, and rapid, accumulation of convention delegates by Sen. George S. McGovern is only matched as a political phenomenon by Gov. George C. Wallace's ability to do the same. Together, these quite disparate personalities constitute a single, significant political thrust which is variously known as the politics of discontent or, what really comes to the same thing, modern populism.

Populists, who are coming to rationalize their initial stands and link them to a historic American tradition, would resent being described as merely the spearheads of discontent, a kind of a Catilinarian conspiracy of the indebted and the desperate. They would point to such real contributions which resulted from populist movements: control of railway freight rates, regulation of banking and credit institutions, anti-trust laws and, quite possibly, the income tax itself. But this would tend to ignore the fact that populism has always been built around slogans and panaceas—paper money, free coinage of silver, "every man a king"—or personalities like William Jennings Bryan and Huey Long.

Populism, in effect, has mobilized massive discontents with simple formulas, and in the process has won incidental victories while suffering major defeats. The same might well be true today. What is the thing that binds Wallace voters to those who support McGovern? One stands for the groups who have made husing a symbol of their resistance to such things as welfare payments, racial integration, the heavy weight of education costs on property taxes. The other began his crusade with resistance to the war in Vietnam, found support in the disaffected of the cities and the younger radicals, and then began to take in some of

the Wallace territory, but with different rhetoric.

But both have attacked "The Establishment," the intellectual and political process that brought war in Vietnam and imposed integration on the schools; that raised taxes and seeks to control wage levels. And to Sen. Fred R. Harris of Oklahoma, who has been more successful in articulating the credo of modern populism than in advancing his own candidacy for the presidency, both McGovern and Wallace are "aggressive opponents of concentrated wealth and power."

One can easily argue with Sen. Harris about figures on national distribution of wealth, certainly in comparison with those of the past half century or so. One can also point out that the present discontents rise less from a reasoned claim for more equitable distribution than from temporary dislocations in employment, population shifts, rising expectations, frustrated by a variety of factors—and the war. But whatever the rationale of populism, discontent is a fact. The big question is what form the political effect of that fact will take.

Primaries distort such effects on a national scale. If the lines between the supporters of Wallace and McGovern are blurred in Democratic primaries, will they remain blurred when the party puts a single candidate forward as President? And is that discontent widespread enough to loom larger than whatever Mr. Nixon accomplishes, or falls to accomplish, with respect to the economy or foreign affairs? If the "vital center" of the Democratic party has been jarred by the primaries, will the "vital center" of American politics suffer the same fate in November? It does not, at this time, seem likely. But then, much the same was said of the primary aspirations of Wallace and McGovern only a few months ago.

Unity in Space

More than space research or scientific progress is involved in the agreement on space cooperation signed by President Nixon and Premier Kosygin in Moscow. The decision to have American and Soviet astronauts work together intimately so that spaceships from the two nations can rendezvous and dock in the summer of 1975 has above all immense political significance.

In effect it announces to the world that the leaders of the two nations expect their relations to be sufficiently amicable that each is prepared to open its space installations to the other and let Soviet cosmonauts be trained in this country and their American opposite numbers in the Soviet Union.

A corollary of all this is the growing likelihood that the chief dividends from space programs will be political gains here

on earth. Born in the mad competition for status characteristic of the cold war, manned and unmanned space research has taught both sides how puny are man's resources in facing the mystery and challenge of the universe. As that lesson has sunk in, both sides have come to understand the advantages of cooperation as against useless and wasteful rivalry.

The rendezvous and docking experiment in 1975 is obviously only a first step. Ahead lie the creation of a joint Soviet-American earth orbital laboratory, a joint permanent manned station on the moon and eventually a Soviet-American manned expedition to Mars. And with each step of shared activity in space cooperation on earth, it can be expected to become easier and more habitual.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Strife in Madagascar

In other circumstances a threat of civil war in Madagascar would get little attention from the rest of the world. The island Republic of Malagasy has racial, tribal and regional problems similar to those of many young nations of Africa and Asia. But in this period of deep Soviet military penetration and of expanding Chinese initiatives in East Africa, what happens in Madagascar—situated in the Indian Ocean along the oil-tanker routes from the Middle East—takes on much greater significance.

For the moment President Tsiranana seems to have headed off civil strife by dissolving his government and giving full powers to the army chief, Gen. Ramanantsoa. But opposition to Mr. Tsiranana is now so intense that he may have to give up even his figurehead presidency. He seems unlikely in any event to play a significant role in bringing the country together again.

The current trouble was touched off by university students demonstrating for sweeping educational reforms including the de-emphasis of French culture. When workers joined the students, the situation shot out of control and 34 died. But Mr. Tsiranana's decline began last year with a revolt in the impoverished south which though brutally suppressed resulted in the detention of the popular President Andre Resampa.

Mr. Tsiranana accused Mr. Resampa of plotting with the America CIA—a charge he later withdrew in favor of accusations of Chinese involvement. It is doubtful that the national unity for which Gen. Ramanantsoa has appealed can be achieved without the restoration of Mr. Resampa to placate the south. The only certainty is that the general's efforts will be watched with anxiety in many world capitals, Washington included.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Race War in Africa

Tribal warfare has again broken out in the small African republic of Burundi. Knowledgeable Belgian government circles speak of tens of thousands dead. The minority regime of the Tutsi is systematically and mercilessly hunting down all "educated" members of the Hutu tribe, who comprise 85 percent of the population and have been demanding a voice in running their own country. This is a race war—except that both parties are black. Doubtless that is why the

world is keeping silent. When a white minority government in Rhodesia legally condemns black murderers to be executed, an outcry goes up throughout Africa and the Organization for African Unity calls for worldwide protests. Now it is silent. When the black ruling class in Burundi—a mere 15 percent of the population—suppresses its own black majority and tries to silence it by killing off its even partially educated members, no words are heard from the otherwise loquacious leaders of Africa. Why?

—From *Neus Zürcher Zeitung* (Zurich).

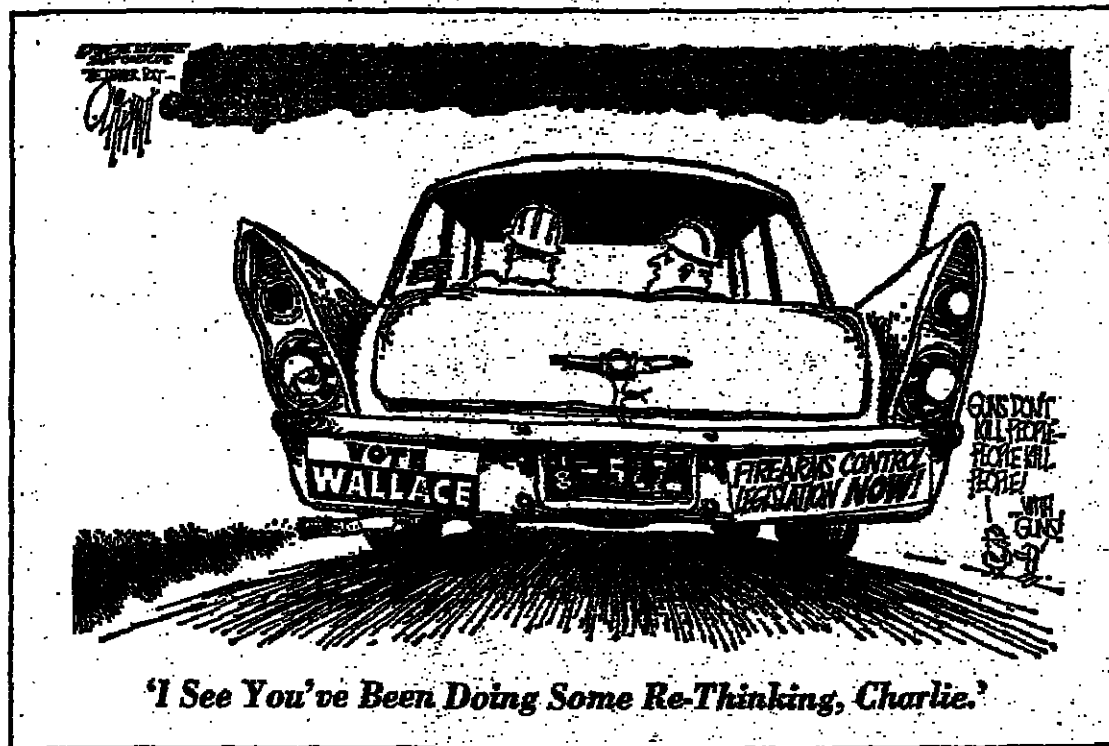
In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

May 26, 1897
PARIS—Our dispatches by Commercial Cable published this morning indicate that the policy which President McKinley intends to follow in regard to the Cuban question is that of tendering the good offices of the United States with a view to the pacification of the island. An essential factor in such a policy will undoubtedly be the appointment to the post of U.S. Minister to Madrid of a very skilled diplomat.

Fifty Years Ago

May 26, 1922
WASHINGTON, D.C.—The State Department announces that it has sent a note to the British Ambassador stating that the United States will be glad to take up with the Canadian government the negotiation of a treaty for the deepening of boundary waterways. The purpose of such improvements would be to provide means for ocean shipping to reach the Great Lakes through the St. Lawrence river, a most worthy and necessary cause.



War and Vietnamese Expatriates

By Seymour M. Hersh

PARIS.—The Vietnamese expatriate community here, reacting to North Vietnam's initial successes in its current offensive, has begun to broaden contacts with the Viet Cong delegation, apparently in anticipation of a future coalition government.

No one knows how many Vietnamese now live in Paris—estimates range from 8,000 to 20,000 during two weeks of interviews—but names and ideas have been swarming since the offensive began seven weeks ago.

"At least one-third of the potential coalition government in Saigon is sitting right here in Paris," said one American with close contacts among disident Vietnamese. He added that many are "hoping for a government of national accord."

"That would be a time when they could go back and find their constituency," he said.

One recent visitor here was Tran Van Dong, a former leader of the South Vietnamese Senate and former associate of Gen. Duong Van Minh, the Vietnamese who is widely regarded to be the strongest opponent of President Nguyen Van Thieu. Although he would deny it, Dong was reliably reported to have made contact with the Viet Cong—perhaps on a low level—during his stay. Most sources agreed that he was acting solely on his own behalf.

Reluctant to Speak

Most neutralist Vietnamese are understandably reluctant to discuss visits they make to the Communist delegation here.

One closely watched clue to the changing attitudes has been the list of those signing anti-war declarations in Dean Keel, the Vietnamese newspaper published every other week in Paris. Since the offensive began, more and more people who previously were uncommitted have signed statements in the newspaper attacking the American bombing and mining of North Vietnam.

"Most of the new personalities who have signed it in the last six weeks," said a knowledgeable source, "are people with some special constituency—either they

are historians, or former civil servants or legislators or they represent some religious group."

The Viet Cong have always included the expatriates in Paris in their plans for a political coalition. In the 10-point peace proposal they offered in May, 1968, shortly after President Nixon took office, they said that "the political forces representing the various social strata and political tendencies in South Vietnam that stand for peace, independence and neutrality—including those persons who, for political reasons, have to live abroad—will enter into talks to set up a provisional coalition government."

Many of the Vietnamese expatriates fled their country because they opposed successive governments going back to the 1950s and President Ngo Dinh Diem. They gather in the dingy and inexpensive Vietnamese restaurants that can be found throughout Paris to discuss what all Vietnamese are constantly talking about now—the politics of coalition.

Back Coalition

Nearly all the Vietnamese interviewed recently said they were opposed to both President Thieu and the Communists and in favor of a three-part coalition government as proposed by the Viet Cong and North Vietnamese.

Those few who indicated that they supported the present Saigon government tended to shrug off questions about their political views.

The critics of the Thieu government showed no such reluctance to talk. They include many former politicians and leaders of student and clerical opposition groups in Saigon.

The largest organization of dissidents is the 6,000-strong Association of Vietnamese Residents in France, which has separate chapters for students, workers, elders, and women. The association is openly anti-Thieu and anti-American, often staging noisy demonstrations at which Viet Cong and North Vietnamese representatives make speeches.

Yet many of its members insist that they are not Communists,

Political Solution

Duc argued that "we must have a political solution before a ceasefire."

Many Vietnamese in Paris believe the Viet Cong and North Vietnamese when they promise the integrity of a future coalition in Saigon.

The general attitude was summed up by Tran Hai Hac, a Buddhist. "I think the future of the non-Communist people in South Vietnam will depend on what they are doing right now," he said. "If they struggle for national independence, there will have to be a balance in the future government."

Rebel in the Revolution

By C. L. Sulzberger

BRIONNE, France.—Few people here had the opportunity to participate in destroying three empires: an opportunity handed by fate to Marshal Tito of Yugoslavia, who became 80 years old on Thursday.

Now a heavy, slow-moving man of surprising vigor, with the acquired Churchillian habit of Scotch highballs and cigars, it is hard to remember in this grandfathers figure the lean conspirator and guerrilla genius of the past.

As Josip Broz (Tito) is his Communist name, he was once a poor peasant from a Catholic family in Croatia, then a province of the Austro-Hungarian Empire. His most audacious youthful experience was a brief term as test driver for the old Daimler-Benz automobile concern. He was drafted into Vienna's army during World War I, wounded on the Russian front, taken prisoner and converted to Communism. In that capacity he played a minor role in ousting the old regime.

Fought Nazis

In the late 1930s he was dispatched by Moscow to organize the Yugoslav underground party and, at its helm, he led the most famous guerrilla movement against Hitler. His partisans smashed the Nazi empire's southern corner and, largely unaided by the great power allies, created a dynamic new state.

At that time Tito was regarded as Stalin's most loyal ally in East Europe. However, in 1948, when the Soviet dictator tried to put his nose in Yugoslav affairs, the shrewd marshal led his countrymen into furious opposition. He stared down the Russians and their satellites and, without ever abandoning his Communist creed, insisted on its independent interpretation.

This action, in every sense as important as the battle against Hitler, changed the entire Soviet system. It wrecked the dream of a Kremlin-managed monolith. The seed of what came to be called "Titoism" sprouted in every Marxist-governed land. Indeed, Moscow's troubles in East

Germany, Poland, Hungary, Czechoslovakia and Romania can all be traced in one or another way to the original Titoist infection.

He has been an exceptional opportunity and he has made the most of it. Certainly his feats as a partisan during World War II became as famous as those of the contemporary Gen. Giap in Indochina, yet Tito received little material support from abroad. And the military wound he inflicted on Hitler was even less profoundly dangerous than the political wound he inflicted on Stalin.

It has been my good fortune to know Tito for more than 27 years and talk with him many times at length. During this period he has, as would be expected, varied his views on a great many matters, both external and internal, which then seemed important but which have since faded into time.

He shifted from a position of strict fidelity to the Soviet-sponsored Warsaw alliance to one of nonalignment in which he has taken a lead together with Castro and New Delhi. He shifted from stern advocacy of rigid and enforced collectivization of farms to a tolerance which sees most agriculture privately managed. And he shifted from a system of political and industrial centralization to flexible local direction of both administration and production.

But on two quintessential points he has never changed. From the time of his conversion to Russian prisoner of war camp until the present, through personal and national vicissitudes, he has remained a devout Communist, hewing to his own concepts of what Marxism-Leninism means and seeks.

Special Needs

And he has remained a Yugoslav nationalist seeking to weld into one state the south Slavic peoples so often pitted against each other in the past.

He told me in 1968: "We still use Marxism as our main inspiration. Marxism remains a dogma, but we apply it to our own special needs. . . . Marxism must

be applied according to the conditions prevailing in any country, and these differ everywhere. . . .

He called this demarcation, not Titoism. People in other countries are trying to democratize and liberalize situations that had previously been stagnant. . . . It does not mean that they will follow the same path as we have pursued in Yugoslavia.

"But practice in the past has shown that changes are necessary. We are dialecticians and we know that what is good today or necessary today becomes bad or good or necessary tomorrow."

Art Vandalism

I am appalled at the number of burglaries that have taken place recently at numerous museums and art galleries, with the damage done to Michelangelo's "Pieta" being the ultimate.

As an American artist living in France, I have travelled the four corners visiting a great number of museums and art galleries. The majority of guards have been most courteous and helpful.

However, very frequently, I have noticed empty chairs in museum rooms and guards pleasantly snoozing, oblivious to what was around them. Certainly, more attentive guards would help discourage vandalism.

Of course, this does not excuse the heinous crime committed by Laszlo Toth, who should be punished severely.

How long will it be before every citizen will have to undergo a thorough debriefing prior to entering museums?

PETER M. HALL,

Courbevoie, France.

Defeat of Policy

I feel I must publicly protest Mr. Nixon's attempt to induce in me a sense of shame over the apparent debacle in Vietnam. For over a decade I and millions of others have involuntarily sup-

Comparing Summ

By Max Frankel

MOSCOW.—Peking was an adventure; Moscow is a meeting of merchants. In China, President Nixon was Marco Polo marvelling at the novelty of it all on a journey of discovery. Here he is the traveling salesman, hopeful but cagey about opening some new accounts in a familiar territory.

Sooner or later it is bound to happen but so far Nixon has not even labeled this event as "historic." He is selling goods and services, not atmosphere, he says, by which he means not only agreements on arms control and grain and linkups in space but also an elaborate schedule of Soviet-American commissions and conferences that should at the least send the incomes of translators and interpreters soaring.

And the Russians are buying—and plumping for more. They are winning and sharing the American reporters and suffering at the same time that they must from comparisons with Chinese cuisine and service for the purpose of spreading the word that cooperation, even collaboration, joint peace-keeping and a "businesslike" entente are now deemed essential not only to prevent war but also to enhance the lives of Russians, Americans and all mankind.

'Little Field'

The commitment to accommodation: the informed Russians seem to be saying. In total, when Col. Ralph D. Abernethy, the President's pilot, asked for an empty little field so that his crew could daily play softball and work out, he was given nothing less than Lenin Stadium, the Olympic coliseum with 108,000 empty seats.

There are more lobbyists per square foot in the summit press room of the Interim Hotel than in the main corridor of Washington's Senate Office Building.

They are not only Soviet editors and commentators asking every familiar American question: "Well, how's it going?" knowing full well that the visitors know nothing about the private talks between Nixon and the Soviet leaders, but eagerly seeking reassurance that the Soviet desire for positive results, favorable reviews and up-to-date reports is being duly recorded around the world.

The Soviet and American minigraph machines are grinding out an agreement—or two—a day to keep the analysts at bay. Every evening brings an elaborate signing ceremony in the great Kremlin palace, even for some accidents that are merely some previously struck bargains transformed into the syntax of treaties. The atmosphere is such that if they run short, the conferees might well throw an off-night champagne celebration for the obvious agreement that this week there shall be many agreements.

The unmistakable message, from both sides, is that Moscow is not Peking, that the customary "frank" in Nixon's vocabulary of summit meetings is being supplanted by the "businesslike" and, from the Soviet point of view, that the business of nuclear superpowers is a much more weighty matter than the diplomatic exchanges and communiques of yore.

There are some Russians as well as Americans who believe that the President's journey to China was in fact crucial in generating this Soviet eagerness to advertise a new relationship. A few believe that the Vietnam flap last month would surely have disrupted the summit if it were not for this overriding necessity to upstage the Peking journey.

There have been striking similarities as well as differences in these back-to-back presidential excursions to the citadels of Communism.

Tim Elbourne, the energetic White House advance man, typified one whole category of contrasts. In Peking, he welcomed the summit travelers with an accurate prediction of a rich exchange of ideas, a spacious accommodation and elegant service. Here, his greeting offered the prospect of fun and exciting changes of

schedule, of procedure, of the telephone and telegraph that had been "made" arrival morning.

"They are trying to get by trying for this one, the hurried official of the Embassy to 'some' hands, 'but nothing is right.'"

But then amidst the food and cramped quarters Russians are serving up roque "Swan Lake" ballet "Red Detachment of Women." Instead of taking the tours to a few show-tories and farms, the reporters, plane crew members are scattering and in a few cases, at the ing up old friends and in ing at least an occasion genuine conversation.

"Aren't there some who really like the big United States being shut out?"

"Not most people. The part, there is hope here, experience will reduce interest in intervention. And perhaps this event have such an effect on . . ."

Yet here, as in the structure of the Communist government and society in self on the summit, the rarely shielded from the people and their curiosity mention their possible applauding his presence, discouraged. And, as in the real content of Nixon's meetings with Leonid I. Brezhnev, the secretary-general of those diplomats as and may remain secret if

Here, as in Peking, the Soviet officials are not only Vietnam but a more strain, the growth of Japan and Europe and debilitating crisis in the United States given Americans a more posture in the world, then to a more "real" substance of the Soviet Union as an equal partner in hot and commerce.

There is no crowing about among the Russians. On a tawny, they foresee economic changes in which Europe as in which Moscow and Peking will find themselves cast as outsiders and to they may wish to regain spirit of competition. They future efforts by them to upset one or another power balance, by which they hope for a pattern response.

Insulated

Finally here, as in Peking, the summit fairly well insulated from domestic life.

There was a time in 1957 and 1960s when even breeze from the West was to bring not only a bit for the Soviet consumer a new measure of cultural and relaxation of ideological

The new Soviet leadership commitment to consumerism, indeed, account for much spirit surrounding this with its promise of a trade credits and access to lean technology. But cultural changes have settled decade-old pattern; Van is here playing the part of a puppet. He is singing and they are singing some old songs and singing the same old songs. Moreover, the Soviet, sent to have found the system from alien influences. They are yield pants for women and mol for the young but they tolerate nothing that is in mind when he speaks of exchange of ideas. The above does not seem to be a contrast with Moscow. Peking has been far from Washington.

Letters

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"They are trying to get by trying for this one, the hurried official of the Embassy to 'some' hands, 'but nothing is right.'"

But then amidst the food and cramped quarters Russians are serving up roque "Swan Lake" ballet "Red Detachment of Women." Instead of taking the tours to a few show-tories and farms, the reporters, plane crew members are scattering and in a few cases, at the ing up old friends and in ing at least an occasion genuine conversation.

"Aren't there some who really like the big United States being shut out?"

"Not most people. The part, there is hope here, experience will reduce interest in intervention. And perhaps this event have such an effect on . . ."

Yet here, as in the structure of the Communist government and society in self on the summit, the rarely shielded from the people and their curiosity mention their possible applauding his presence, discouraged. And, as in the real content of Nixon's meetings with Leonid I. Brezhnev, the secretary-general of those diplomats as and may remain secret if

Here, as in Peking, the Soviet officials are not only Vietnam but a more strain, the growth of Japan and Europe and debilitating crisis in the United States given Americans a more posture in the world, then to a more "real" substance of the Soviet Union as an equal partner in hot and commerce.

There is no crowing about among the Russians. On a tawny, they foresee economic changes in which Europe as in which Moscow and Peking will find themselves cast as outsiders and to they may wish to regain spirit of competition. They future efforts by them to upset one or another power balance, by which they hope for a pattern response.

Insulated

Finally here, as in Peking, the summit fairly well insulated from domestic life.

There was a time in 1957 and 1960s when even breeze from the West was to bring not only a bit for the Soviet consumer a new measure of cultural and relaxation of ideological

The new Soviet leadership commitment to consumerism, indeed, account for much spirit surrounding this with its promise of a trade credits and access to lean technology. But cultural changes have settled decade-old pattern; Van is here playing the part of a puppet. He is singing and they are singing some old songs and singing the same old songs. Moreover, the Soviet, sent to have found the system from alien influences. They are yield pants for women and mol for the young but they tolerate nothing that is in mind when he speaks of exchange of ideas. The above does not seem to be a contrast with Moscow. Peking has been far from Washington.

Obituaries: Sir Horace Wilson, Appeaser of Hitler, Dies

LONDON, May 25 (NYTT).—Sir Horace Wilson, 80, the chief architect with Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain of the attempt to appease Nazi Germany before World War II, died last Friday, it was announced today.

He encouraged Mr. Chamberlain's belief that Hitler could be diverted from his aggressive course by political and economic concessions and they accepted Hitler's promises of peaceful intentions.

Sir Horace, head of the British civil service, survived the outbreak of war and the downfall of Mr. Chamberlain. But his authority and influence ended with the arrival of Winston Churchill at 10 Downing Street. He retired at the age of 60 in 1942 and lived out his long retirement in obscurity.

So highly did Germany value Sir Horace's presence at Mr. Chamberlain's elbow that Herbert von Dirksen, the German ambassador in London in May, 1938, recorded that Mr. Chamberlain "relied in his foreign political plans on Sir Horace Wilson, secretary of state in the Reich chancellery."

This was not intended to suggest that Sir Horace was a traitor, but that he excelled at seeing the German point of view.

How well he performed that function was demonstrated by the fact that he alone accompanied Mr. Chamberlain on his first flight to see Hitler, at Berchtesgaden, on Sept. 15, 1938.

There were two more such joint visits, culminating in the Munich Pact two weeks later. That pact, which has come to be recognized as the symbol of appeasement, handed over the Sudetenland territory of Czechoslovakia to Germany.

Before the pact was signed, Sir Horace flew alone to Berlin, on Sept. 26, soon after Hitler's ultimatum to Czechoslovakia. Hitler was in no mood to listen to Mr. Chamberlain's accusation of broken promises and raved at the emissary.

Asta Nielsen

From Wire Services
COPENHAGEN, May 25.—Asta Nielsen, 80, a Danish actress who was one of Europe's biggest film stars and stage stars before the Nazi era, died yesterday.

Miss Nielsen's dark eyes were known to movie and stagegoers across Europe and beyond from

1910 to 1937. There was an Asta Nielsen fashion craze, she was a pinup sweetheart in the German trenches of World War I, and theatrical and movie houses were named for her.

Die Asta, as her fans called her, did much of her work in Germany. She quit the screen in 1926 and triumphed on the stage in Berlin, Vienna, Budapest and other European capitals.

But in 1937 she angered Hitler, and that ended her career in Germany.

In her autobiography she recounted that Hitler offered her roles in Nazi films, but she declined the offer. Hitler tried to persuade her, saying, "I can speak thousands of words, but you can conquer the world with just one gesture."

Miss Nielsen replied, "Do you mean this gesture?" And gave the Nazi salute in a sarcastic manner. That finished that conversation, she recalled.

She returned to her native Denmark, but the Danish film industry and theater ignored her. "Those who were fortunate enough to see Asta Nielsen's films will never forget them," American director Henry Kostner once said. German critic Hervert Jehring wrote of her, "With her body and with her face she expressed any feeling, however subtle. She achieved the supreme, matched in film history only by Charlie Chaplin."

Her films included "The Little Angel," "Miss Julie" and "The Abyss."

In 1969, long in retirement, Die Asta married for the third time. Her husband was 70-year-old art dealer A. Christian Thede. He said he had seen all of her films, "and I thought the world of her already then."

John Roeburt

NEW YORK, May 25 (NYTT).—John Roeburt, 63, author of detective and suspense novels and radio and television dramas, died of a heart attack Monday at his summer home on Fire Island.

Mr. Roeburt was born and educated here, graduating with a law degree from New York University. He turned to writing first as a crime reporter for the Brooklyn Eagle and then drawing on that background for articles and stories in the documentary and fiction fields.

Several of his detective novels were built around a character called Jigger Moran. Increasingly



Actress Asta Nielsen at the height of her career.

"The Earthquake" a non-comic novel about expatriates in a Mexican setting. Rex Lardner, reviewing it in the Times Book Review, found there was inadequate interplay between interesting characters before the actual earthquake and commented: "An interesting chess game has been kicked over too soon."

His other titles included "The Climate of Hell," "The Mobster" and "Sing Out Sweet Homicide."

Mr. Roeburt received a bust of Edgar Allan Poe in 1949 for the outstanding mystery thriller on radio as chief writer of "Inner Sanctum" for the Columbia Broadcasting System.

Dr. Arch C. Gerlach

WASHINGTON, May 25 (NYTT).—Dr. Arch C. Gerlach, 61, chief geographer of the United States Geological Survey and president of the Pan American Institute of Geography and History, died of cancer here on Saturday.

Dr. Gerlach was chief of the map division of the Library of Congress from 1950 until his appointment to the Geological Survey in 1967.

During World War II he was a Navy lieutenant serving as a cartographer and map intelligence officer with the Office of Strategic Services. After a year as acting chief of the State Department's map division, he became associate professor of geography at the University of Wisconsin until he joined the Library of Congress.

Shang Yi-wong

TUSCALOOSA, Ala., May 25 (AP).—Shang Yi-wong, 67, a former president of the Hong Kong Artists Association, collapsed and died, apparently of a heart attack, last night while conducting a demonstration on Chinese art for University of Alabama students.

Helen Hartness Flanders

SPRINGFIELD, Vt., May 25 (AP).—Helen Hartness Flanders, 82, widow of Sen. Ralph E. Flanders and a student of early New England ballads, died Tuesday.

She recorded several ballads and published "Vermont Folk Songs and Ballads" in 1931, the first of several books she compiled.

Mr. Flanders was a senator from Vermont from 1946 to 1958.

Liberian Ship Burns in Atlantic

MIAMI, May 25 (AP).—A Liberian freighter, the Oriental Warrior, caught fire 44 miles off the Atlantic coast of Florida yesterday, forcing 104 passengers and crewmen to abandon ship, the Coast Guard said.

A Coast Guard spokesman in Miami said that a ship identified only as the SS Warrior was picked up by the passengers. Three Coast Guard cutters and aircraft were en route to the scene, he said.

The spokesman said he did not know where the ship originated or where it was headed. It reportedly was carrying a cargo of cement.

Bears Kill Boy in France

TOURS, France, May 25 (Reuters).—A six-year-old boy was killed by two bears while on a school outing at a zoo near here, police said. They said the child had probably crawled under a protective wire near the bears' cages before anyone noticed he was missing.



DELEGATION—Londonderry Catholic women leaving the Belfast Stormont Castle after explaining their problems to William Whitelaw, Secretary of State for N. Ireland.

Paris Death Notice Mourns Much-Sought Collaborator

PARIS, May 25 (Reuters).—A discreet and anonymously placed death notice that appeared today in a Paris newspaper will probably go unnoticed by readers, unaware that it marks the memory of a man once sought by every policeman in France.

The notice is for Count Jacques de Bernoville, who was murdered in Rio de Janeiro several weeks ago and was one of the heads of the wartime "police"—a French collaborationist paramilitary police unit more hated by resistance fighters than were the Germans themselves.

Bernoville escaped from France at the time of its liberation and sought refuge first in Canada and then in Brazil. He was sentenced in absentia to death by French military courts after the war for the torture and execution of numerous resistance members in the Lyons area.

Contrary to general practice, the notice, published in Le Figaro, does not name the person who placed it.

It refers to the recent "tragic death" of Bernoville and his heroic conduct during World War I, when he was the young officer of the Legion of Honor.

No mention is made of his role in the police.

When Bernoville's death became known here, the French press speculated that it was linked with newspaper disclosures said to have been made by

Bolivian businessman Klaus Altmann, alleged to have been the German wartime police chief in Lyons, Klaus Barbie, wanted in France as a war criminal.

The police in Rio de Janeiro said Bernoville, about 70, was killed by his maid's son, who wished to rob him. His body was found bound and gagged.

Historians here have said Bernoville and Barbie were sure to have known each other during the war when they were both engaged in anti-guerrilla action in Lyons.

Article Lists Execution

SAO PAULO, Brazil, May 25 (Reuters).—The Sao Paulo newspaper O Estado today quoted Klaus Altmann as saying he ordered the deaths of a French woman and a German while SS chief of Lyons, during World War II, under the pseudonym of Klaus Barbie.

According to the paper, Altmann said his mission was to dismantle the French resistance movement militarily and politically. It said he denied being head of the Gestapo there, but that the SS nearly always operated from Gestapo headquarters in occupied territories.

It was reported in La Paz earlier this week that Altmann had denied the authenticity of the newspaper article and denied that he was the Gestapo chief (Barbie).

On Famine Brink, Bangladesh Has Met Food Crisis

DACCA, May 25.—After teetering on the brink of famine for two months, the 75 million people of Bangladesh appear to have weathered their food crisis.

The United Nations relief operation here, which was warning of disaster last February, now says that sufficient food shipments from other countries are on the way and should reach Bangladesh in time to avert widespread starvation.

Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi was the chief factor helping Bangladesh make it through the crisis period.

In the third week of March, at the time she paid her first visit to the country that the Indian Army occupied, she agreed to increase a pledge of food grains to Bangladesh from 500,000 tons to 150,000 tons.

Mrs. Gandhi also decided to rush the shipment by train immediately.

The United States had pledged 500,000 tons of wheat, rice and edible oils for Bangladesh, to be handled through the UN, but because of the lengthy shipping time involved the food could not have arrived in time.

Within a few days after Mrs. Gandhi's visit here, Indian supplies began to arrive, and tensions decreased. The fast action that the Indian prime minister took in March possibly saved more Bengali lives than her action a year earlier in throwing open the doors to the refugees from then East Pakistan.

© Los Angeles Times

Senate Unit For No-Fault Auto Insurance System

WASHINGTON, May 25 (NYTT).—Legislation to set up national no-fault automobile insurance system was approved by the Senate Commerce Committee by 13 to 4.

The measure prescribes minimum standards for state no-fault laws and sets a deadline for states to put the insurance into effect. In states that failed to adopt the standards, a federal no-fault law would automatically take effect.

For 47 states which have general legislative sessions next year, the deadline is July 1, 1974; for three states with legislatures that do not meet until 1975, the deadline is July 1, 1975. They are Mississippi, Louisiana and Kentucky.

Prospects for Senate passage of the bill this year are regarded as good but the outlook in the House is uncertain. A federal no-fault law is opposed by the Nixon administration, organized trial lawyers and about two-thirds of the insurance industry.

U.K., Iceland Fail To Reach Accord On Fishing Rights

LONDON, May 25 (Reuters).—Icelandic and British ministers failed to reach agreement on interim arrangements for continued British fishing in the waters off Iceland after Sept. 15 at the end of two-day talks here today.

They decided to meet again in June for more discussions, the British Foreign Office announced here.

British officials later said that the time, place and level of the next round of negotiations had yet to be decided.

The dispute between the two countries has arisen because Iceland has said it will extend its coastal fishing limits from 12 to 50 nautical miles from Sept. 1 of this year. Britain maintains that such an extension would be contrary to international law and has therefore taken the dispute to the International Court of Justice at The Hague.

Disruptions at Orly

PARIS, May 25 (Reuters).—Many flights from Orly International Airport were canceled today because of strikes by ground staff and technicians. Only 41 out of the usual 92 flights were expected to leave from Orly today and 12 arrivals were canceled. Further disruptions are expected.

Official Italian Study Depicts Mafia as a Spreading Cancer

By Paul Hofmann

ROME, May 25 (NYTT).—A parliamentary commission that has been investigating the Mafia for more than eight years depicted the Sicilian criminal organization today as a cancer spreading throughout Italy.

The 1,582-page report to the legislature contained little that was new. It warned that "the phenomenon of the Mafia, traditionally confined to the western provinces of Sicily, has started a reproduction process" in other areas of the nation.

One reason that the Mafia has lately been branching out from Sicily, the report said, is its deepening involvement in international trafficking with narcotics.

The commission described the Mafia network as "elusive and protean," saying that the Mafia was so flexible that it could "survive and prosper" in environments vastly different from its island home grounds.

Complexity, Camouflage

The parliamentary body, comprising 31 senators and deputies, contended that "complexity and camouflage by public powers represent, fundamentally, the reason for the Mafia's survival."

The report made it plain that some government officials were in collusion with Mafiosi.

The group, known as the Anti-Mafia Commission, also deplored that many of its requests for assistance from officials had been ignored.

The commission's chairman, Francesco Cattanei, said in a statement that today's report should enable the newly elected parliament to debate the problem thoroughly and choose the "necessary weapons to fight the phenomenon."

The publication of the report coincided with the first meeting of the newly elected parliament. The new legislature will have to decide whether the eight-year-old Anti-Mafia Commission is to continue its probes.

The document, described as an interim report, indicated that the commission had gathered voluminous evidence of illegal activities, including a card index of convicted and suspected Mafiosi.

Power Centers

The report noted that the Mafia, while operating as a power structure outside the law, was always seeking close ties with all established power centers, "especially official ones."

"Constant characteristics of the Mafia are financial gain, sought through ways of parasitical interposition and insertion, the systematic use of violence and, above

all, links with public authorities," the report declared.

The document said that Mafia networks had moved from rural areas in western Sicily into large cities, particularly Palermo, to control trade in farming products. Once Mafiosi had gained a foothold in Sicilian cities, the report stated, they infiltrated other activities such as banking and real estate speculation, and eventually politics.

The commission expressed its amazement at the attitude of city and government officials in Palermo, who in hearings had blandly denied any Mafia interference in municipal or regional affairs.

The commission said that it had sifted hundreds of thousands of court sentences and police reports, and had also received more than 1,000 anonymous letters and many signed complaints and affidavits.

The commission declared that its powers had been too narrow for actively combating Mafia activities. However, it is known that its recommendations prompted the judiciary arm of government during the last few years to exile many notorious or reputed Mafiosi to small islands or towns and villages on the mainland.

Today's report said that some of the exiled Mafiosi had managed to evade police surveillance and stay in touch with their associates in Sicily, contributing to the recent expansion of organized crime in Italy.

Press Institute Backs Corriere

ZURICH, May 25 (Reuters).—The International Press Institute today expressed its "stupor" over the police search of the offices of the Italian newspaper Corriere della Sera and expressed the hope that such an attack on the freedom of the press would not be repeated.

In a telegram to the paper's managing director, Piero Ottone, IPI director Ernest Meyer said that the IPI, which represented 1,700 editors and journalists in 65 countries, associated itself with the Corriere's protest against the search.

The newspaper's offices were searched Tuesday night by Milan police and judicial proceedings started against Mr. Ottone for allegedly violating court secrets in articles on the inquiries into the assassination of Milan police chief Luigi Calabresi.

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A direct Chicago-Paris flight by 747... There's a good reason.

"I chose Air France to come from Chicago because its schedules are convenient and because the direct Chicago-Paris flight saved me time. That's a essential for me."

I'm very satisfied with my Air France 747 flight. The food and the service were excellent, and the personnel was very thoughtful. The stewardesses would come to ask me how I was getting along and if I wanted anything.

Last but not least, the Air France crews speak our language perfectly, and that's important for us. Now I'm in transit, and I think we're very well treated. I'm going off to get a cocktail while waiting for my next flight."

Mr. Glenn H. Jones
Consulting Petroleum Engineer, Dallas, Texas
Interviewed at Orly.
Air France Flight 030, Chicago-Paris

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Dunlop	1.58		
Alumina	2.60		
Freight	5.90		
SEC	1.83		
PEC	5.79		
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Lawyer	3.67		
Day	8.25		



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PEANUTS

WHEN DOES YOUR NEW BROTHER COME HOME?
PROBABLY TOMORROW. I SUPPOSE I SHOULD BE KIND OF EXCITED, BUT I'M NOT. BABIES REALLY AREN'T VERY INTERESTING...
BABIES JUST SLEEP AND CRY.
NOT ME.
I WAS CHASING STICKS WHEN I WAS ONLY NINE WEEKS OLD!

B.C.

I CROSSED A WOODPECKER WITH A CHICKEN.
SO?...WHAT DID YOU GET?
I DON'T KNOW BUT YOU HAVE TO SAW THE EGGS OPEN.

L.I.L. ABNER

ACCORDIN' TO WIMMEN'S LIB, MEN AN' WIMMEN SHOULD SHARE TH' DULL TASKS.
O'CLEANIN' TH' HOME AN' DIAPERIN' TH' BABIES!!
HOLD IT, MAN!!—AH HAIN'T GONNA STAY HOME, CLEANIN' UP AN' DIAPERIN' TH' BABIES! HALF TH' TIME, YO' GOTTA!!
IF AH MARRIES YO—
—WHICH AH HAIN'T GONNA!!
WHAT DO WIMMEN'S LIB SAY A GAL KIN DO IN A CASE LIKE THIS?
NOT ONE DANGED THING!!

BEETLE BAILEY

DO YOU THINK HAVING THE GENERAL'S PICTURE ON THE WALL WILL HELP?
IT COULDN'T HURT.
WHO PUT UP THAT PICTURE? I NEED SOMEONE TO CATALOG MY PERSONAL ARCHIVE OF OVER 10,000 PORTRAITS.
IT HURTS.

MISS PEACH

I.E.A. YOU BREAK OUR APPOINTMENTS VERY OFTEN. ARE YOU SINCERE IN YOUR INTEREST? WHEN YOU MAKE AN APPOINTMENT WITH ME, ARE YOU DOING SO HONESTLY? DO YOU REALIZE YOUR RESPONSIBILITY IN THIS MATTER? ARE YOU SERIOUS ABOUT WANTING HELP?
DOCTOR, I AM A SINCERE, HONEST, RESPONSIBLE AND VERY SERIOUS NEUROTIC...

BUZ SAWYER

I SEE, MR. GRIMES. YOU WANT TO BUY THIS BIRD PAINTER'S WOODLAND FOR A SUBDIVISION, BUT HE REFUSES TO SELL AT ANY PRICE?
YEAH, AND I HEAR, MR. GRIMES, THAT YOU FOLKS ARE REAL GOOD...UH... "PERSUADERS."
NOTHING DIRTY OF COURSE, MR. GRIMES. BUT WE ARE A VERY SUCCESSFUL FIRM. VERY RESOURCEFUL. AND YOU THINK YOU CAN PERSUADE THIS BIRD?
I'M CONFIDENT, MR. GRIMES, THAT FOR A FEE OF ONLY \$5,000 OR SO, WE CAN HAVE THIS "BIRD" EATING OUT OF YOUR HAND IN NO TIME.
YOU GOTTA DEN, KITTY, BABY.

WIZARD of ID

HEY CY...WHAT'S HAPPENING MAN?
I LOST MY CONTACT LENS.

REX MORGAN M.D.

HELLO, MARK! HOW ARE YOU?
ALL RIGHT, LAURA! NOW ARE YOU FEELING FINE?
I'M FEELING FINE! I SIT DOWN, DARLING!
WE CAN ONLY STAY FOR A FEW MINUTES! TELL ME, DO YOU WANT ME TO GO TO A HOSPITAL FOR PSYCHIATRIC TREATMENT?
I WANT YOU TO GET WELL—IN OTHER WORDS, YOU THINK I'M MENTALLY ILL. DON'T YOU?

POGO

I DON'T IMAGINE THAT YOU WOULD BE A FAVORABLE EXAMPLE FOR THE KIDS.
FOO FAN!
I REPEAT: YOU ARE NOT A FAVORABLE EXAMPLE FOR THE STUDENTS.
SORRY, I DENY IT. NOT!
WHAT I GOT TO BE SORRY ABOUT? ALL YOUR PINE FOOD HERE AN' GONE SWIMMY ME, PAL...
I DON'T SAY THAT!
BESIDES, THE ANTI-MURDER WEBS IN YOUR PLACE...
NOW I AS SORRY...THE GUY'S TERRIBLE.

RIP KIRBY

THIS IS THE POLICE! OPEN UP AND COME OUT ONE AT A TIME!
THERE'S THE VOICE CALLING YOU TO STEP UP AND RECEIVE A NEW AWARD, JOHNNY! AS THE CHAMP YOU CAN GO FIRST...
TAKE THIS GUY INSTEAD, KIRBY! I NEVER LIKED HIM ANYWAY...

BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

When the diagramed deal was played in a duplicate game in Rio de Janeiro, South based his winning strategy on inferences he drew from West's outbursts during the auction, despite the fact that the declarer was an English-speaker and the opponents spoke only Portuguese.

South opened with a strong two-bid in spades. There was a violent explosion of Portuguese to his left, from which he correctly inferred that West had a possible bid and needed to know whether the two-bid was strong or weak.

Eventually West calmed down and passed, and South's partner responded three diamonds. This started West off again, at even greater speed and volume. Clearly he was worried by the diamond bid, and suspected that it might be artificial, perhaps showing the diamond ace.

When the torrent of Portuguese abated, North-South bid competently to six spades. South's jump rebid to four spades showed a solid suit, and North's raise to five spades was an invitation that South accepted.

When South saw the dummy, everything looked simple: six spade tricks, five top tricks in the side suits and a heart ruff. He was about to play the diamond ace from dummy when he recalled West's agitation upon hearing the three-diamond bid. West no doubt held five or six diamonds, and if it was six a small precaution was necessary.

South therefore played low from the dummy at the first trick and congratulated himself when East discarded a club. West continued with the diamond queen, and the declarer again played low from the dummy and ruffed in his hand.

Now it was a simple matter to play hearts, ruffing the third round in dummy, and draw trumps. The potential club loser was eventually discarded on the diamond ace.

If South had played the diamond ace at the first trick, East would have ruffed and the defense would eventually have made a club trick to beat the slam. The ducking play was risky even without the help of a volatile Brazilian opponent, but few players would have thought of it at the table.

NORTH
♠ 87
♥ 64
♦ A86532
♣ K73

WEST
♠ QJ1092
♥ KQJ1094
♦ Q
♣ Q

EAST
♠ A532
♥ 753
♦ KJ109652
♣ AKQJ109

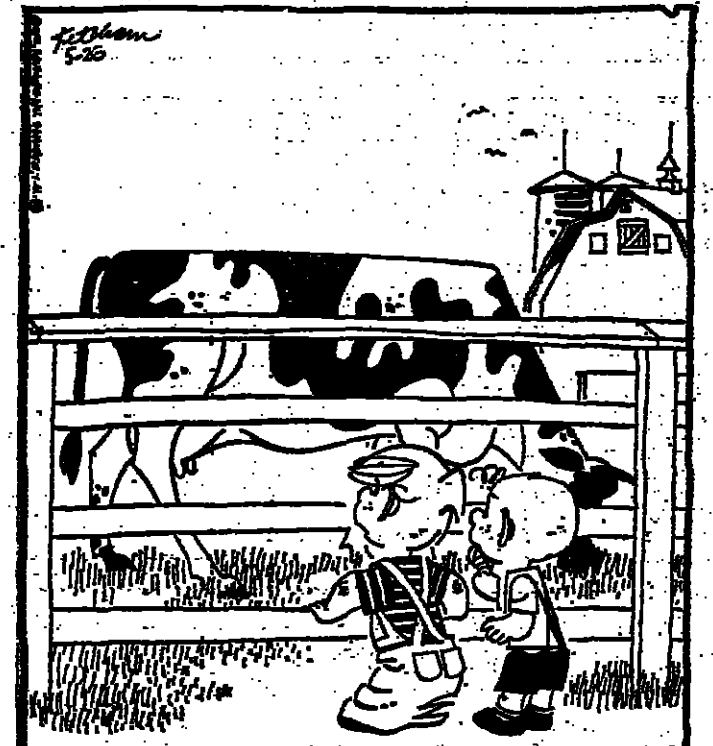
SOUTH (D)
♠ AKQJ109
♥ AK8
♦ 7
♣ A84

Both sides were vulnerable.
The bidding:
South West North East
2 ♠ Pass 3 ♣ Pass
4 ♠ Pass 5 ♠ Pass
6 ♠ Pass Pass Pass
West led the diamond king.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

STAN	STARS	ADITY
CAME	ORION	WISH
WIL	RAIN	SHIRAZ
EPIC	LO	SAUNDERS
METAL	SOLIS	QVIL
AS	SILH	IRISOLIS
SEIRIIN	UIVEIA	
RELITIER	SKILLTER	
COLLE	RO	SITER
PASSIONED	REI	PIES
AIR	WAINS	ESNEILL
WIL	FO	BAIRN
DO	LO	SAUNDERS
BERK	AUTIRE	RIEL
EYES	WISH	JESS

DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

LOOGI
RAVOL
TALMEL
GINCHA

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here. IT'S "XXXXXXXXX"

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumble: ONION PLAIT HOTBED TOUCHY.
Answer: What you think is yours—OPINION

BOOKS

THE OPTIMIST'S DAUGHTER

By Rudora Welty. Random House. 180 pp. \$5.95

Reviewed by Howard Moss.

RUDORA Welty's novel, "The Optimist's Daughter," which first appeared in The New Yorker of March 15, 1969, is a miracle of compression, the kind of book, small in scope but profound in its implications, that rewards a lifetime of work.

Known as a "Southern regionalist," Miss Welty is too good for pigeon-holing labels. Though she has stayed close to home, two dislodging notions have been demonstrated in her fiction: how easily the ordinary turns into legend, and how firmly the exotic is grounded in the banal. They are subjects only partly dependent on locale. In "The Optimist's Daughter," we are in the South once more, but a South where real distinctions are made between Texas and Mississippi, and Mississippi and West Virginia. And if place has been Miss Welty's distinction, the pun implicit in the word "place" comes alive in her new novel: its colloquial meaning—class, position—is as important as its geographical one.

When Laurel Hand, a Mississippi plan living in Chicago, is summoned to a New Orleans hospital to join her father, a 71-year-old Judge who is about to undergo a critical eye operation, she clashes with his new, and second, wife, Fay. Laurel is a withdrawn widow still mourning for a husband killed in World War II, and Fay is a childish vulgarian embarked on the one secure relationship of her life. The conflict between these middle-aged women begins a war between words hopelessly at odds. Out of the discordant jumble of three lives, trapped in a claustrophobic hospital room, a fourth figure emerges—Becky, the Judge's first wife.

Because the struggle between Laurel and Fay is a battle of values, it takes place inside Laurel as well; she is forced for the first time in her life to examine what she believes in. The Judge, hovering in some twilight zone of pain, immobilized by antibiotics, is set upon by Fay, who breaks down under the tension. Though she is not the direct cause of his death, she is implicated in it. From Laurel's point of view, Fay scares him to death. Later, Fay claims that she was trying "to scare him into life." It is a tribute to Miss Welty's skill and fairness that we are able to entertain the notion seriously.

Still, there is a danger in "The Optimist's Daughter" of the case being closed, of Laurel being too much the gentleman, and Fay too harshly the harsh opportunist. In truth, Fay is a horror but eludes being evil. Almost one-dimensional, she is saved by being credibly stupid.

Mr. Moss won the 1972 Nash Book Award for his collection "Selected Poems."

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CROSSWORD

By Will We

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10 Regarding
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17 Lobster coral
18 Equipment for
19 Imaret
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23 Latvian port
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33 Words for: Musical
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50 Foretells, in Aberdeen
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50 Fine lace
51 Needle: Prefix
52 Stage-lighting abbr.

